## WASHINGTON, that Mr. Richardson had sen on the points for publication this this discussion the points for publication this

Big Talk in the House on the Matter of the People's Purse.

ECONOMY OR TAXATION.

Cax Mae His Say, Butler Emits His Roar and Dawes Does the Dodging.

Retrenchment, Inflation and Resumption.

The Forces All in Line, but the Battle of Till January.

Secretary Richardson's Reasons for an Increase of Taxation.

Tremain's Bankruptcy Repeal Bill.

Sumner Would Not Vote for Pinchback.

Williams Still Waiting, and Hurt by

Oregonian Lawyers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, -1878.

An Important Day in the House—Opening of the Question Whether the Country Shall Have Taxation or Recommy—A Good Deal of Talking, but Rothing Determined On.

lay in the House is generally occupied with the States, commencing with Maine, for and joint resolutions. These go to com-s and serve to cumber the files and induce fusion which is beginning to overim the federal Congress with a business never copated in 1789 or 1880, but to-day is excep-al. After the usual raft of bills, from Maine to on and from Texas to Minnesota, there was ager expectation of something about which re were mysterious givings out in rotunds and ridor—in fact copies of resolutions relating iskey and tea. sugar and cigars, stamps and

whiskey and tea. sugar and cigars, stamps and comes, made the Capitol a sounding board for a whispers of a large and anxious lobby.

When the bill business ended Lyman Tremain, the Stokes and Tweed cases, arose. Evidently was in en rapport with the Speaker, for that actionary at once recognized him. With rare see and skill for a new member he yielded to a importunities of a batch of small represents. tunities of a batch of small represen importunities of a batch of small representase and then opened his work. What was he
ser? Was it an investigation into the WashingTweeds? Was he bound to be Dix's successor
some coup octat? No. "Only this and nothing
re?"—he asked for the consideration, by the
bankrupt law. He began a little loosely to ask
the might avenatiate on his bill at once. Wilght expatiate on his bill at once. Wilof Indians, demanded debate, and obed to all debate unless both sides
a show. Mr. Tremain was taken
to the third but having Butler and others to advise with,
are evidently in favor of repeal, he finally, r several calls for the regular order and the ting of the bill, compromised the situation by ing an arrangement to have two hours! debate torrow. The bill has not two-thirds for it, and id not have been carried to-day. But to-morw it is confidently believed it will carry, as a ma wity only is then necessary. What debate will do annot be determined, but it looks now that not art of the law would carry, but that the system would go. If it goes, however, all ng cases are saved. By this bill the bank-

lay's proceedings. It concerns taxation and economy. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Com-Mr. Dawes, offered a tentative resolve. It the situation. It took for granted the necessity the situation. It took for granted the necessity either of rigid parsimony or renewed taxation. Mr. Dawes is wary and foresighted. In his speech on the grab business he more than intimated that his anxieties as a reformer in revenue and expense on the salary matter was a premise for his fight to the end of the session against the reckless estimates and probable votes of the House. To-day he proceeded to explain, in a cautionary style, his ideas, calling Mr. Garfield, of the Appropriation Committee, to his aid, who formally tandered the resolution for the reduction of the estimates by the departments. Mr. Garfield. estimates by the departments. Mr. Garfield is wallowing, unwieldy, a learned yet heavy man in debate, a very Campbellite Hardshell in his dingdong tones and pletestic drawl. Mr. Dawes has the drawl, but he is, like Baretock the drawl, but he is, like Bagstock, devilish sly. His slyness led him to make Garfield the castpaw,

ves lies back with his reserves. Soon the and Dawes lies back with his reserves. Soon the House began to be interested. How quickly they arouse from the perusal of paper and letter, from gossip, joke and wandering about whenever a theme touches the popular pocket! It was soon apparent that gallery and House, page and doorkeeper, Speaker and spoken to, were alive to the question of the session—commy or taxation. While all were thus cager stening a pin drop could have been heard. the roar of jolly laughter from Pinchbeck and his colored friends, drinking ale to free Cuba in Down-ing's restaurant below. Then arose evidents control friends, drimking ale-to free Cuba in Downing's restaurant below. Then arose, evidently in embarrassment, as a Representative of the big metropells and its business, "Dewdrop" Cox, the New York member. He had just returned from the city, and began by saying that there were the gravest apprehensions lest taxation and of a sort recently repealed would be revamped. The taxes on tea, coffee, sugar, whiskey and tobacco were to re-snacted. He begged Mr. Dawes to give to the country the articles and the amount of taxes to be laid on them. Why? Lest speculators use their time in deleating the object of the government (taxation), and lest, by the slipping through the fitter, a few men may make fortunes at the expense of the many and the Treasury. He also referred to a remark of Mr. Dawes that there were shrinkages in values, and he saked him a poeer—"De you expect to make up for this shrinkage by issuing a new volume of currency?" Mr. Cox, while he pledged himself to help in economy to reduce expenditures, asked Mr. Dawes to let the people know at once what burdens to expect. Mr. Dawes answered Mr. Cox very discreetly and warily. He welcomed him and that side to the work of economy, but he hoped that such reductions in the appropriations would be made as to nerhang obyte. welcomed him and that side to the work of economy, but he hoped that such reductions in the appropriations would be made as to, perhaps, obviate fresh taxation. On the inflation question he was reticent. Whereupon General Butler lurched in quietly at first; immensely emphatic at the end. He contended that the taxation would fall if importations were allowed and speculation was advised. Then he launched into the scheme of inflation. He spoke for it. He laughed a Mephistophelian guffaw at resumption, He said England never had resumed, nor could the United States ever resume. Whenever a certain sum was demanded the bank failed. Mr. Dawes replied with warmth and tact, and avoided the

replied with warmth and tact, and avoided the resumption debate. He closed with an earnest appeal for economy and turned over the debate to Mr. Garfield. The resolution was carried, of course, and the country is advised to be speculative or economical, or something still very indefinite. The inquiry from a New York member for a statement, so as to give stability to treds, was not an-

this discussion "Dewdrop," true to his free trade instincts, asked Mr. Dawes—"Have the Ways and Means considered how they can increase the revenue by reducing the tariff?" No satisfactory answer was offered except from Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, who said—"It cannot be done."

One would suppose that after so long a fiscal squabble, where there was so little light and so much talk, the matter would end. But it did not end with this quadrilateral debate. Mr. Kelley came along with his resolution against fresh taxation and for inflation. Then came a scene. Mr. Kelley nearly had the House. It adjourned to avoid the vote. Mr. Butler, the West and the South seemed to be with him. Mr. Dawes did not hke it. In fact, the same matter was before the Ways and Means ution, so its author brought it in the House and with a great flourish. It was a touchstone. It has failed for the present, but the House is for inflation, as it

appears to-day. During the skirmishing it was suggested the resolution might be amended, so as to have the Ways and means inquire whether the revenue could not be increased by the reduction of the tariff; but the Speaker used his gavel freely, and the House finally adjourned, without reaching anything definite. Nothing is likely to be done, cerned, until after the first week in January.

The day in the House was eventrul, as evidencing the first day of serious work on the grave problems of the session. It arrayed the sured and meiancholy, determined and gamey; fermented spirit; the gristy Dawes, slow, solemn, measured and meiancholy, determined and gamey; the irrepressible Cox, on the alert for the merchant and people of the big mart of commerce; the industrious Conestoga team which General Garfield drives with more force than grace, and the histrionic, indefatigable, loud-voiced Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania. These made up the central figures in a scene where the values of our country are being weighed with every word, and where the lightest word may count millions in speculation and destroy millions by reckiess and dation and destroy millions by reckless and

Increase of Taxation, and Why He Sc-lected Certain Articles Named in the

The following letter from the Secretary of the

Balls.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury is of importance:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 12, 1873.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, transmitting a resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, asking the Secretary of the Treasury "to give his reasons in writing for an increase in taxation, and why he has selected the articles named in his communication as the proper objects for increased taxation, and that he inform the committee specifically as to the expenditures and condition of the revenue which render the proposed increase necessary."

In the report, which, in accordance with law, I had the honor recently to submit to Congress, I used the following language:—"Should there not be a revival of business at an early day and an increase in the receipts over those of the bast two and a half months, additional means will be required to meet expenses. Should such be the case, I recommend additional taxation, judiclously laid, so as to be the least burden upon the people and business of the country, rather than a resort to borrowing money and increasing the public debt." It is on the grounds here generally stated that I suggested increased taxation. The receipts from customs and internal taxes have not materially increased, and it is apparent that no considerable augmentation of those receipts is soon to be expected under the law now existing. The public debt was increased by demands which could not be avoided during the month of November to the extent of over \$9,000,000, and it is apparent that it will be still further increased during the current month by many millions. While the coin receipts are but little more than sufficient to pay the increase the supply of currency. The current expenses of the government have already consumed about \$15,000,000 of which can be used before the extreme limit of the issue of United States notes authorized by law will be reached. The public credit can only be maintained by kee

in the consumers.

In selecting spirits, tobacco, gas, railway and steamboat receipts, express, insurance and telegraph companies, as subjects of taxation, I am governed principally by the reasons expressed by the formulasioner of internal Revenue in his letter to the follow. Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his letter already forwarded to the committee, in the following words:—'In selecting sources for possible taxation I nave taken those that would give the revenue probably needed without any material increase to the present force, or any amendment to the present system, considering that it is wise to get the public revenue with as little interference as possible with the general business of the country, and that the tax gatherer should greet the public eye as rarely as practicable."

I have presented the bills for increased taxation to the committee thus early, that the subject may at once be called to the attention of Congress for such action at an early day as may be deemed expedient.

such action at an early day as may be deemed expedient.

It should be taken into account that the effect of any law which may be enacted to increase taxation will not fully appear for several months after its passage, and that in the apparent disposition among the people to reduce expenditures, the rates which may be fixed will not produce the same amount of revenue as would accrue under different circumstances. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

To Hon. H. L. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of House of Representatives.

ments To Be Revised.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning voted to offer a resolution in the House, requesting the President to request the various executive departments to revise their estimates for the next fiscal year, if their estimates for the field fiscal year, in possible, before January 5. The object is, of course, to find means to cut down the estimates, which were all made several months before the recent financial disturbances began and before it was known that the government revenues were likely to fall behind the national expenditures. Detailed Duty of the Committee on

Appropriations. The House Committee on Appropriations to-day allotted work to its various members as follows:—
Messrs. Loughridge, Parker and Hancock are charged with the preparation of the Indian Appropriation bill; O'Neill with the Pension bill, Swann with the Diplomatic and Consular; Stark-weather, Fortifications; Marshall, Military Aca-demy; Tyler, Postal Service; Wheeler, the Army, and Hale, the Navy Appropriation bills respec

Mr. Tremain's Bankruptey Bill. The text of the bill introduced by Mr. Tremain from the Judiciary Committee to-day, to repeal the bankrupt law, is as follows:—

That the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, approved July 27, 1868, and the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, approved July 28, 1869, and the act entitled "An act in amendment of the act entitled "An act in amendment of the act entitled "An act to associate a uniform system of bankruptcy in the United States," approved March 2, 1867, approved July 14, 1870, and the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, approved February 13, 1873, and all other laws and parts of laws amendatory of said first named act or the amendments thereto, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 2,—That in all cases of bankruptcy now

they shall forthwith be confirmed and made orders of the Court in that case and become binding upon all the creditors of the said estate and bankrupt, and it shall be the duty of the Court to make all necessary orders and decrees to carry the same no effect.

and it shall be the duty of the Court to make ame into effect.

SEC. 3.—That in all such cases now pending, whether an adjudication has been decreed or not, apon the presentation to the Court having jurisdiction thereof by the debtor or any one or more of his creditors of a patition alleging an agreement for a settlement, compromise, extension or composition of the claims against the said debtor, or for the division of the assets or any portion thereof among the creditors, in money or property, real or personal, or for the management, administration or winding up of the estate in any manner, to which a majority in value of the creditors whose claims have been proved, or whose claims are provable, shall have assented in writing at any time subsequent to the alleged act of bankruptcy, it shall be the duty of the Court having jurisdiction, upon due proof of its execution, forthwith to carry the same into affect by all necessary orders and decrees, and such agreement shall be valid and binding upon all the creditors of the bankrupt or alleged bankrupt, and the estate shall thereafter be administered and wound up in pursuance of the terms and provisions of such agreement.

SEC. 4.—That upon the confirmation of the resolutions as above provided for the making of due proof of such agreement, order and decree, it shall be the duty of the debtor or the marshal assignee or other person who may then have custody of the estate to convey by proper assurances of title, transfer and deliver the same, under and by virtue of the said resolutions or of the provisions of said agreement, who shall, upon such conveyance and transfer, have and hold the same in the same manner and with same powers and rights as the

the parsons whose names are thereto subscribed, and to the fact that creditors whose names are signed thereto are a majority in value as afore-said of all creditors of the bankrupt or alleged bankrupt whose debts have been proved or are provable, and such agreement with the proof thereof shall be filed in said Court, provided, however, that such decree may be vacated and set saids if it shall be made to appear that a majority in value as aloresaid have not signed said agreement. The person or persons appointed by such resolutions or agreement to administer the estate may from time to time apply to Court for such orders and directions as may be necessary to carry into effect the resolutions or agreement, and for the protection and administration of the estate, and the said resolutions or agreement, and

Id act.

SEC. 5.—That the creditors who shall not have med such agreement shall be entitled to all the nefits and be subject to all the provisions of said solutions or agreement, in the same manner and the the same effect as the creditors who have med the same; and that the provisions of such solutions or agreement shall inure equally to the nefit of all the creditors of said bankrupt or alred bankrupt; and that the rights of all creditors ding valid liens or security, and the rights of parale and partnership creditors of such bankrupt or alleged bankrupt shall also be preserved d protected.

rupt or alleged bankrupt shall also be preserved and protected.

Sec. 6.—That the general superintendence of the Circuit Court in cases of bankruptcy provided in the second section of said act may be exercised upon appeal from any order, decree or decision of the District Court. An appeal may also be taken in any case involving more than \$2,000, from any order or decree of the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States in the manner now provided by law.

Sec. 7.—That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be used the same are hereby regealed; provided, that in all cases now pending in any of the courts of the United States, the same proceedings shall be had as if this act had not been passed, except in the special cases provided for in this act; and provided, further, that nothing contained in this act shall be deemed to affect or impair any act done or right created under the provisions of the act or acts hereby repealed.

Among the firms which will be benefited by the passage of the act are Jay Cooke & Co., the Cali-

of the act are Jay Cooke & Co., the fornia and Texas Construction Company, the Washington City Savings Bank and a number of houses in Philadelphia and New York, a majority of whose creditors in value are willing to settle the matter outside the courts.

Bunkruptcy Law of 1867.

Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, lectured tonight, before the law class of Georgetown College, on "The Constitutional Powers of Congress," the power chiefly discussed being that of establishing a power chiefy discussed being that of establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy. The lecturer took decided ground against the total repeal of the Bankrupt act of 1867, as proposed in Congress, but invored amendments that would do away with such evils as the swallowing up of a bankrupt estate in official fees and expenses without benefit to the creditors, and the oppression of debtors and the ruin of their business by unscrupulous credi-tors through resort to the involuntary clauses of the act. Justice Miller held that in an active trading community like that of the United States it was a matter of high public policy to leave the way open for those hopelessly involved in their affairs to be-gin life anew with such hope, energy and skill as they might possess, on the condition of giving up all they had of material wealth for equitable division among their creditors. To do less than this would be to saddle the unfortunate trader with a burden that would be likely to paralyze his whole future life and energy, and so diminish his worth

as a member of the body politic.

Oregon's Voice Against Williams' Confirmation—A Bad Political Dodge for

The Senate was in executive session several hours this afternoon on the nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief Justice, and adjourned by several of the Senators as to a favorable result, while others are reluctant to express opinions on

The leading lawyers of the Oregon Bar and many prominent officials and persons in that State have united in a telegram to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate protesting against the confirmation of Williams as Chief Justice. Telegrams have been received by Senator Kelly and Representative Nesmith requesting them in the name of the people to do all in their power to prevent the confirmation. They are referred to the telegram sent to the committee, which it is understood is quite lengthy; but these gentlemen have been to see it and can therefore only conjecture its purport. The telegram was laid before the committee this morning, and evidently must have been the subject of serious consideration, as it was notable that the members compos-ing the Judiciary Committee were absent from the Senate Chamber during most of the public session to-day. A few days since Attorney General Williams removed United States Attorney Gibbs and appointed in his place a lawyer by the name of hallory. Gibbs, who was a former law partner of Williams, is a republican, and was during the civil war the Governor of the State. At the late Congressional election there were quite a number of fraudulent votes cast, and under the instructions of Judge Deady, of the United States District Court, at a recent term, certain parties were in-dicted whom Gibbs had avowed his determination to prosecute to the full extent of the law. It is ed that he was removed to prevent the claimed that he was removed to prevent these trials at which the better men of both political parties feel aggrieved. No justifiable reason what-

A Bill Transferring the Charge of the Indians to the War Department. in the House to transfer the charge of the Indians to the War Department. It provides that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be selected from the officers of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, and that the superintendents and agents shall also be officers of the army de-tailed for that normals, thus doing away entirely

ill effect an immense saving to the Treasury, as ne management of the Indian affairs at present osts between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 yearly, and syder the new organization it is estimated that \$3,000,000 could be made to more than cover all the expenses. It will, therefore, be urged on the iscore of economy, in addition to the fact that the War Department is the proper de-partment to exercise supervision over the Indians. This seems to be the opinion of army officers and all other persons who have had any experience in Indian matters. The blundering management of the many evidences of the uselessness of Indian peace commissioners and civilian agents. It will e urged that in every manner the change will be a benefit: that the whole character and tone of the service will be raised, the officers of the army holding their commissions during good behavior, and therefore not liable, as now, to lose their positions with the change of administration. The general ment would be assured an honest and faithul set of agents, men of experience, who would ke look after the interests of the government and the Indians, whom they would both protect and restrain. It is very certain that army officers in this duty would command far greater respect and influence than civilians.

Pinchback's Case Still Pending—The

Committee Evenly Divided. The Pinchback election case was talked over in the Senate to-day, the occasion giving rise to the discussion being a resolution offered by Mr. Morton declaring that Pinehback's credentials were in proper form and that he had a prima facie ase. Mr. Morton had previously reported that the Committee on Elections were evenly divided, Mr. Sumner, it is understood, absenting himself from the committee, and that they wished to be hischarged from further consideration. His privileged resolution, he announced, he would call up for action to-morrow, as he wished to have the natter disposed of before the holidays. Mr.Ferry, of Connecticut, thought that the papers relating the Louisiana cases last session should the table, so that they might be ready for reference when Pinchback's case was considered. Mr. Morton said that those papers did not have anything to do with Pinchback's election. Mr. Ferry re-joined that when the matter came up it would inernment, and therefore it was necessary to have all the facts before them, particularly as Mr. Morton imitted that the committee this year had taken no evidence, but relied upon points of law argued by counsel. Mr. Sherman, who was anxious to have nis financial bill considered, inquired if the debate was in order, which inquiry had the effect to close the discussion, Mr. Ferry's motion having been agreed to. Pinchback and his supporters are doing a big business in the way of lobbying, but find it uphill work. There is a delegation of Louisiana officials here helping on the fight, which all hope may be terminated to-morrow.

Unreasonable Luxuries as Defined by the Committee on Appropriations-Bad for the Centennial Commission.

An influential member of the Committee of Appropriations says that, among the estimates of appropriations which the committee are prepared to treat as unreasonable luxuries, are those for the so-called reimbursement of the Board of Public Works and the subsidizing of the Philadelphia Centennial Commission. The former ask for \$4,000,000, and are importunate for at least a good sized instalment of the amount before Christmas; but the House has agreed to adjourn over the holidays on Friday next, and any grant of money for the Board before that time impossible, even though the holders of the District securities are dependent upon it, as represented, for their January interest. An appropriation of from one-eighth to one-fourth the mount demanded may be made later along in the session, but that, the Commission members believe, will be the limit, and there is neither a legal nor a moral obligation resting on the committee to re-port an appropriation of a single dollar. The Centennial job aireads strikes the committee as being what it has just been named—a job heavily backed by the Pennsylvania politicians, whose interests centre in and radiate from the Centennial city, but hardly a justifiable cause of restoration of the tea and coffee tax, or that bugaboo of business men, "schedule B" of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Bills Introduced in Congress. Mr. Clayton's bill, amendatory of the act of July 28, 1866, taxing distilled spirits and tobacco, substitutes for the taxes imposed in the forty-eighth section of said act the following stamp taxes, namely:—On native effervescent wines 10 than one pint, and 10 cents additional for every additional pint. The bill applies both to wines in which effervescence is natural and to those in which carbonic acid gas is injected.

Mr. Houghton's bill to incorporate the Southern Transcontinental Railway is the same bill that was introduced in the Senate recently by Mr. Windom, and then published. The route is via Arkansas Valley and Colorado River in Utah. The incorporators are mostly residents of the Mississippi

Mr. Luttrell's bill proposes to repeal the act of April 5, 1872, for the relief of Thomas B. Valentine, relating to Merlinda Grant, in Petaluma county. Mr. Page's bill to prohibit the employment of coolies labor, makes it a felony, punishable by a fine of frem \$2,000 to \$5,000, and imprisonment of from two to three years, to contract or attempt to contract to supply the labor of any coolies brought heretofore or hereafter to the United States in violation of the acts of February 19, 1862, and February 9, 1869, prohibiting the coolle trade. The penalties are also to apply to cases of coolles brought here in American as well as foreign vessels. Reference oeing made to said acts for the defi-nition of the term "coolies." The bill also makes the employment of coolies so broughs into the country a misdemeanor punishable by fine of \$2,000, one-half of which is to be paid to the informer and the under to the coolie, after paying his passage ack to his native country.

John L. Pennington, of Alabama, will be the successor of Mr. Burbank, who has resigned as Gover-

Nominations by the President. The President sent the following nominations to

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

John L. Pennington, of Alabama, to be Governor of Dakota; Willett P. Ottinger, Register of the Land Office at Salt Lake City; Ames M. Brackett, Receiver of Public Moneys at Eau Claire, Wis.; Joseph E. Iriah, Register of Land Office at Eau Claire, Wis.; Hiram Idings, Pension Agent at Fort Wayne, Ind.; L. K. Aaker, Register of Land Office at Dardanelles, Ark.; John W. Kimball, Pension Agent for the Western district of Massachusetts: Oscar Wnitney, Becretary of Dakota Territory; John G. Pool, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Sandusky, Ohio; Commododore William Reynolds, to be Rear Admiral; William J. Riggs, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy; George L. Benson, Rhoda Island, to be Second Lieutenant in the Marine corps; Robert W. Hughes, to be District Judge for the Eastern district of Virginia; William H. Hunt, to be Marshal for the Southern district of Florids; Henry Silver, to be Marshal, for Dakota; Thomas F. Purnell, to be Marshal for the Western district of Texas, and W. F. Wheeler, Marshal for Montana.

Postmasters.— Q. J. Conant, at Rockland, Me.;

Montana.

Postmasters.—O. J. Conant, at Rockland, Me.;
John C. Conen, Knoxville, Ill.; James T. Watson,
Helens, Ark.; Samuel Bard, Atlanta, Ga.; William
T. Guest, Fentonville, Mich.; Charles F. Ricks,
Massilon, Ohio; Valentine Dell, Fort Smith, Ark.

## FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

First Session. RENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1873. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1673.

The Senate met at noon.

The CHAPLAIN, 19 his opening prayer, invoked the Divine blessing upon the newly elected President protes. (Senator Carpenter).

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Mr. SUMBER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition signed by 1,000 citizens of Pennsylvania, asking that Congress take steps to provide for the settlement of foreign difficulties by a system of arbitration.

culties by a system of arbitration.

In presenting the petition Mr. Summer said it was in response to a resolution recently adopted by the British House of Commons looking to such settlement of difficulties in foreign affairs.

rnoy, a deaf mute, of Georgia, aski ng that Con, t laws to compel American citizens to stop at b prevent them from taking part in Spaulsh dif Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relatio

Mr. PERRY, (rep.) of Conn., at his own request, was exsed from further service on the Committee on Pen-ns. and the President pro tess. was authorized to fill

By Mr. Monniet, (rep.) of Vt., a bill to provide for the endowment and support of National Colleges. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. By Mr. Coxovas, (rep.) of Fla., a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to convey the Fort Brook reservation. in Florida, for the benefit of the Agricultural College in that State. Referred to the Committee on Military

certain officers of the navy who were retired, dropped or furloughed under the act of February 28, 1855. Referred mittee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., a bill relating to leaves of absence granted diplomatic and consular officers of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign

struction of the Fort St. Philip canal and its maintenan-as a national public highway. It is the bill recommend by the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce to the Units States Senate Committee on Transportation, providi that a slip canal shall be constructed and maintained it the United States, to connect the Mississippi River ne-Fort St. Philip, with Breton Island Pass, in the Guit Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Transportation

CLAYTON, (sep.) of Ark .- To repeal the tax of per cent on the circulation of bank notes to take effedunary 1, 1874. Referred to the Committee on Finance By Mr. Sanoker, (rep.) of Cal.—Relating to the publiands in the State of California. It provides for loint etries, fixes a uniform price of \$1.25 per acre for both tries, fixes a uniform price of \$1.25 per acre for both mineral and agricultural lands, authorizes affidavits all land cases to be taken before any officer authorize to administer oaths, and provides that no public lar shall be excluded from homestead or pre-emptic entry unless at be shown that bone fide mining clair exist thereon. Referred to the Committee on Mines at Maning.

Mining.

Also by Mr. Sargert, a bill to promote the estable neutor a Marine School: authorizing the Secretar he Navy to supply, on the requisition of the Secret Also by Mr. Samoner, a bill to promote the establish ment of a Marine School: authorizing the Secretary of the Savy to supply, on the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury, or of the Governor of a State, a suitable vessel, with books and instruments to be used, in the establishment of public marine schools in each of the ports of San Francisco, New York, Bostou, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and such other ports as may be determined upon, and the materials farmished by the government may be given to the States comprising said ports, apon condition that they establish, at their own expense, mentional schools for youth desirons of entring the merchant marine. The President is further authorized, upon the application of governors or school authorities, to detail not exceeding 30 naval officers to act as finstructors or superintendents of any marine school or nautical branch of established institutions. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also by Mr. Sangars, a bill amendatory of the act of June 1, 1972, to further the administration of justice relating to rules of practice, appeals, &c., and providing that no person shall be disqualified to sit on any grand or petit jury by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion iounded upon public rumor or newspaper statement; provided he be otherwise competent, the Court to be satisfied that he will act importally. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Mircusella, (rep.) of Oregon—Directing the Secretary of War to cause surveys to be made to determine

Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Mirchell (192) of Oregon—Directing the Secretary of War to came surveys to be made to determine the practicability and cost of avoiding the obstructions to the navigation of the Columbia River, known as the Casacades and the Dalles, by constructing canals around them. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a bill exempting the officers confirmed March 3, 1899, for brevet appointments from the operation of the second section of the act of March 1, 1892. Reterred to the Committee on Relitary Affairs.

1869, for brevet appointments from the operation of the second section of the act of March 1, 1862. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Gordon, (dem.) of Ga., submitted the following as a substitute for his resolution now lying on the table, and the substitute was agreed to:—

Resolved. That the Postmaster General be directed to report for the information of the Senate—first, What amount of expense, if any, has been saved to the government by the abolition of the tranking privilege, and, that he state specifically and rully the items ou which expense has been saved, and the amount so saved in each and every particular separately in his report—the amount saved by said abolition, as it relates to members of Congress, heads of departments and all other formerly free matter; second, How many employes in the postal business have been discharged, and how much less is charged by railroads and other carriers of the mail since the abolition of said privilege, and if additional clerks and expense have been added in the case of the sale, &c., of postage siamps, and the amount of clear profit arising from the additional sale of stamps; third. The amount of revenue received from each class of mailable matter, and the registry and money order business, and the gross weight of each class transported; fourth. Whether it has been the practice of the departments to send by express documents or packages previously sent by mail, and out of what appropriation such expressage has been paid for; fifth, Whether the Postmaster General construes the law as authorking the Post Office Department to send mail matter free; sixth, How much less appropriation will be required for postal service now than prior to the abolition of such privilege?

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., presented a petition of citizens

that the committee be discharged from the first sideration of the subject, and that the whole matter be referred to the Senate. So ordered.

Mr. Mosrow introduced a resolution that the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback are formal and he is entitled to a seat in the Senate, having a prime force case, and gave notice that to morrow, after the expiration of the morning hour, he would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Saulussur, (dem.) of Del., hoped that so early a day would not be nixed for the consideration of the resolution. He thought that the Senate should have time to examine the facts of the case.

Mr. Furny, of Connecticut inquired if the reports and testimony in regard to Louisiana, taken by the committee at the last session, were before the Senate.

The Chair replied in the negative.

Mr. Parany saked that that documents be taken from the files and laid before the Senate.

Mr. Corring (rep.) of Ind.—Authorizing nation of circulation. Also granting a person to twidow of General Canby.

By Mr. Corring (rep.) of Ind.—In sid of the execution that the committee on Privileges and Elections had reported the evidence of the Elections had reported the evidence of the Election Privileges and Elections had reported the evidence of the El

on Privileges and Elections had reported the evidence taken in regard to Mr. Pinchback.

Mr. Mouron replied that the committee had taken no evidence. He introduced the resolution as a question of right, the credentials of Mr. Pinchback being regular. The report and testimony taken by the committee at the last session could be referred to by the Senator from Commeticut, but he must object to their being made a basis for action in this case.

Mr. Bosunos, (rep) of Vt., inquired if there was any

necticut, but he must object to their being made a basis for action in this case.

Mr. Edbuunds, (rep) of Vt., inquired if there was any state of facts behind the credentials to show that Mr. Pinchback had not been duly elected, in case the Senate should admit him on his credentials being prima jace?

Mr. Monrow replied that the other side would contend that Mr. Pinchback had not been duly elected and that the Legislature that elected him was not the legitimate Legislature of the State.

Mr. Borkman, (rep.) of W. Va., thought all the documents before the Committee on Privileges and Elections should be printed and laid before the Senate before discussion commenced.

Mr. Conklings thought the motion of the Senator from Connectiont (Mr. Perry) to make the report and testimony in the Louislans case of last session a basis for action now by taking them from the files should not pass.

Mr. Pinchback was not a party to that investigation.

mony in the Louisians case of ask session a basis from the files should not pass. Mr. Pinchback was not a party to that investigation.

Mr. Faray did not see why there should be objection to bringing in that report and testimony. Every citizen of the United states was a party to that proceeding and every citizen is a party to this. The resolution how before the party to this the proceeding and every citizen is a party to this the proceeding and every citizen is a party to the party of the committee of the second citizen is a party to the party of the committee of the second citizen is a party to the committee of the second citizen is a party to the committee of the sense in order to enable Senators to arrive at a conclusion. If the senate went into the inquiry as to the prima facic case of Mr. Pinchback, it must also inquire as to the gubernatorial capacity of Kellogg and the power of the Legislature electing Mr. Pinchback.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Summars, (rec.) of Ohio, objected to further debage, and called up the resolution reported by him from the Finance Committee on Wednesday in regard to the present monetary derangement.

on Wednesday in regard to the present monetary derangement.

Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. I., introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to inquire what changes are necessary in printing and distributing public documents. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Conzling presented a petition signed by colored citizens of New York asking the passage of the Civil Rights bill. He said he knew many of the signers, and knew them to be respectable citizens. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

He also presented the petition of Moses Taylor and other Ship owners touching the Geneva award. The petitioners claim that during the rebellien they were engaged in commerce on the high seas, and vessels belonging to them were eastroyed by other rebel cruisers than the Alabama and those named by the Geneva Tribunal, and, therefore, they were entitled to a part of that award. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1856, and it was passed with several ummiportant amendments.

Remedits for the Monetary Panic.

The resolution reported by Mr. Sherman, of the Finance

of the loan of 1895, and it was passed.

portant amendments.

REMEDIES FOR THE MOREZARY PANIC.

The resolution reported by Mr. Sherman, of the Finance Committee, on Wednesday last was then taken up.

Mr. Ferrar, (rep.) of Mich., offered as a substitute the resolution recently introduced by him, directing the Finance Committee to report such measures as would establish free banking, increase the volume of curroncy \$100,000,000 and making the whole currency government.

establish free banking, increase the volume of curroncy \$100,000,000 and making the whole currency government issue.

The views of the minority as reported by Mr. Bayard on Wesheeday were read.

Mr. Faarr, (rep.) of Ind., addressed the Senate. He did not see how it was practicable to return to specie payments and favored an eleasticity of the currency. Since the close of the war the country had been prosperous, labor had been better paid and the development of our great resource had been carried on to a larger extent that we was a come from not see where the payment. If the Secretary of the Teasury could control all the gold in the country he would not have enough to redeem one had of our obligations since the war there had been a constant drain upon the country from abroad of the precious metal. The interest on our bonds held abroad required an immense amount of coin every year; bosides, the balance of trade every of coin every year; bosides, the balance of trade every of its had to be adjusted in coin or its equivalent and the secoption of seving machines, reapers, a small quantity of leather, and some machinery, no product of our skilled labor was exported. He called attention to the great quantity of luxuries imported by this country which only ministered to extrawagance and amounted annually to many millions of collars. These things we did not want and would be extrawagance and amounted annually to many millions of collars. These things we did not want and would be extravagance and amounted annually to many millions of collars. These things we did not reported by the majority, but would do so with the exception that the committee would report a plan to increase the volume of currency, the reterred to the high rate of interest, and to the fact that money will be scarce when nor legitimate purpose Anniect, but was not prepared to speak now, and therefore asked that the resolution should go over till to-mor.

Senator Shamanan had no doubt that the Committee on
Finance was prepared to carry into execution the will of

the Senate; but he thought its difficult proposition to name a day when specie payment should be resumed. The resolution was laid over.

EASES WITHOUT CIRCULATION.

The bill to authorize the organization of national banks without circulation was taken up.

Mr. Bayann, idem.) of Del., opposed its passage. He regarded it as opening an opportunity for irresponsible parties to avail themselves of the prestige conterred by the designation of national banks and impose upon depositors. Every petry note shaver, under such a bill, could convert his shop into a national bank.

Mr. Moston (avored the passage of the bill. Durleg the late panch he said there were but few failures among the late panch he said there were but few failures among the late panch easil there were but few failures among the late panch easil there were but few failures among the late panch he said there were but few failures among the late panch he said there were but few failures among the late panch he said there were but few failures among the late panch he said there were but few failures among the late of private banking houses in New York which were doing a large business on the money of depositors, without a dollar of their own being invested. As national banks they would be open to the inspection of government officers, but as private institutions no one but themselves knew how they were conducted.

Mr. Marshinon, (dem.) of N. C., hoped the bill would not bass. He favored the exaction of increased securities from national banks. It this were done it would serve to attengthen public confidence in them.

Without taking a vote the Senate, at 2:50 P. M., om motion of Mr. Hamilin, went into executive session. At 4:15 P. M. the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MARILIA INTRODUCAD.

The House proceeded to the call of States for bills, and a large number were introduced and referred. Among them were the following:

By Mr. Favr. (rep.) of Mc.—For the appointment of a

By Mr. Pays., (rep.) of Me.—For the appointment of a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic.

By Mr. Poland, (rep.) of Vt.—To amend the third section of the act of March 12, 1863, for the collection of abandoned property in insurrectionary districts.

By Mr. Prince, (rep.) of Mass.—For the resumption of specie payment. Also to fix the compensation of weighers of the port of Boston.

By Mr. STAREWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn .- To equalize By Mr. Barnum, (rep.) of Conn.—For the improvement

By Mr. Schuder, (rep.) of N. J.—To secure proper dis-tribution of the proceeds of certain cotton picked up at sea by vessels of the navy.

By Mr. Lansing, (rep.) of N. Y., and others—For pen-sions to all soldiers and satiors and their widows of the

By Mr. CLARKE, (rep.) of N. Y .- For a public building at Rochester.

By Mr. Bass, (rep.) of N. Y.—For an additional judicial

district in New York.

By Mr. Cox. (dem.) of N. Y.—To protect shipping on the Atlantic from the destructive eastern gales; also for the tetter preservation of harbors, channels and lakes; also to repeal the oath of applicants for pensions, and to reentry and delivery.

By Mr. Halk, (rep.) of N. Y.—To amend the General By Mr. HARLETON, (rep.) of N. J.—For the free transmitted of departmental correspondence. Ac., through t mails
By Mr. Keller, (rep.) of Pa.—For the issue of convertible bonds and the reduction of interest on the funded debt.
By Mr. Meyrans, (rep.) of Pa.—Supplementary to the acts to probibit the coolie trade.
By Mr. Richason, (rep.) of Fa.—For a public building at

Eric.

By Mr. Archer, (dem.) of Md.—To regulate promotions to the grade of rear admirght; also to amend the Court of Claims haw.

By Mr. Platt, (rep.) of Va.—To amend the National Banking act. Also to establish a lighthouse on Fork Hanking act. Also to establish a lighthouse on Fork River, Va.

By Mr. Harkis, (dem.) of Va.—To put printing paper, type, &c., on the free list.

By Mr. Shith. (rep.) of N. C.—Granting pensions to type, &c., on the tree list.

By Mr. Seirs, (rep.) of N. C.—Granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war.

By Mr. Vancs, (dem.) of N. C.—For a public building at Asheville, N. C.

By Mr. Young, (dem.) of Ga.—Providing for promotion in the Ordnance Department of the army.

By Mr. Bett., (dem.) of Ga.—To allow producers to sell leat tobacco without tax.

By Mr. Haves, (rep.) of Als.—For the establishment of an iron shipbuilding navy yard on the Southern coast.

By Mr. White, (rep.) of Als.—To grant public lands in Alabama to the State of Alabama for public schools and internal improvements. internal improvements.

By Mr. CALDWELL, (dem.) of Ala.—For reciprocal free trade with Spanish American possessions. Also to prevent the importation of contagious diseases.

By Mr. Sloss, (dem.) of Ala.—Granting the franking By Mr. Sloss, (dem.) of Ala.—Granting the franking By Mr. Sloss, (dem.) of Ala.—Granting the franking brivinge to publishers of pewapapers for journals mailed to subscribers within the county and for exchanges, Ac. By Mr. Laman, (dem.) of Miss.—For a public building at Oxford, Miss.

By Mr. Styler, (rep.) of La.—For the construction of By Mr. Mossy, (rep.) of La.—To aid in rebuilding the

hanical industry.

By Mr. Abruca, (dem.) of Ky.—For a government uilding in Covington, Ky.

By Mr. Bzca, (dem.) of Ky.—To allow distillery wareousse to be continued after changes in the management By Mr. Brox. (dem.)
houses to be continued after changes in the manage of the besidess.
By Mr. Christiness.
By Mr. Christiness, (rep.) of Tenn.—For the survey of the Tennessee and Hiawassee Rivers in Tennessee.
By Mr. Nunn. (rep.) of Tenn.—To reduce the interest on the public debt and to amend the National Banking on the public debt and to amend the National Banking.

law.

By Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn.—Authorizing coinage
at the United States mints for foreign governments. Also
for the issue of national currency, &c.

By Mr. Arkins, (dem.) of Tenn.—For uniform rates on
railroads. Also for the redemption of a part of the bonded
debt of the United States. debt of the United States.

By Mr. WHITMORNE (dem.) of Tenn.—For a canal over Mussel Shoals in the Tennessee River.

By Mr. Harnison, (rep.) of Tenn.—For the relief of producers of leat tobacco. Also for the appointment of commissioners to investigate and audit Indian depredation

claims.

By Mr. Coscus, (rep.) of Ind.—Authorizing national banks to withdraw bonds in proportion to their reduction of circulation. Also granting a pension to the widow of General Canby.

By Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Ind.—In sid of the execution of the laws in Utah.

By Mr. Packaro, (rep.) of Ind.—For a survey for a ship By Mr. Holsan, (dem.) of Ind.—To substitute the itonal currency for the national bank currency. Also equalize bounties.

By Mr. Wours, (dem.) of Ind.—For a governme building at New Albany, Ind.

By Mr. Sharks, (rep.) of Ind.—For the more efficie administration of Indian affairs.

By Mr. Warn, (rep.) of Ill.—Supplemental to the Minn

law.

By Mr. Fort, (rep.) of Ill.—To repeal the Bankruptcy
law. Also for a survey and report of the cost of a double
track railroad from Omaha to New York city for the

By Mr. Four, (rep.) of III.—To repeal the Bankruptey law. Also for a survey and report of the cost of a double track railroad from Omaha to New York city for the transportation of heavy freight.

By Mr. Huzledt, (rep.) of III.—For the distribution and free transmission of unbile documents.

By Mr. Claere, (dem.) of Mo.—For the improvement of the Missouri River.

By Mr. Claere, (dem.) of Mo.—To prescribe the time for the election of Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. Commen, (dem.) of Mo.—To declare the Memphis and Kansas City Railroad a post road.

By Mr. Clairenness, (dem.) of Mo.—For the improvement of the Osage River.

Generally of Mich.—For the free delivery of newspaper exchanges within the county of publication. By Mr. Walddow, (rep.) of Mich.—Repealing legislation for the reprinting of the national bank note circulation.

By Mr. Field, (rep.) of Mich.—For the issue of \$66-100 per cent bonds and their interchangeability with legal dender notes.

for the reprinting of the national bank note circulation. By Mr. Fill, rep.) of Mich.—For the issue of 3 65-100 per cent bords and their interchangeability with legal tender notes.

By Mr. Walls, (rep.) of Fia.—For the improvement of harbors and rivers in Florida. Also for the recognition of Cuban beliigerency.

By Mr. Giddings, (dem.) of Texas—For the improvement of Galveston harbor. Also for a public building in Houston, Texas.

By Mr. Mills, (dem.) of Texas—For the removal of Indians on the Fort Sill Reservation.

By Mr. McCharr, (rep.) of lowa—For a railroad from the Potome River to the Ohio River.

By Mr. McCharr, (rep.) of Iowa—For a railroad from the Potome River to the Ohio River.

By Mr. McDhil, (rep.) of Iowa—To cover into the Treasury the proceeds of captured and abandoned property; also for a public building at Council Bluffs, Iows.

By Mr. Loughings, (rep.) of Iowa—To impose a tax on incomes of \$3,000 and over. Also to regulate commerce between the States and to regulate reasonable rate of railroad charges for freights.

By Mr. Rudandex, (dem.) of Wis.—To increase the pensions of totally disabled pensioners.

By Mr. Rusz, (rep.) of Wis.—To increase the pensions of totally disabled pensioners.

By Mr. Rusz, (rep.) of Cal.—For a public building at San Francisco.

By Mr. Pacs, (rep.) of Cal.—For a public building at San Francisco.

San Francisco.

By Mr. Pacs. (rep.) of Cal.—Relating to the public lands in California.

San Francisco.

By Mr. Paes. (rep.) of Cal.—Relating to the public lands in California.

Also to prohibit the employment of Coolle labor.
By Mr. Houghon, (rep.) of Cal.—For a transcontinental railroad.

By Mr. Luvrerli, (dem.) of Cal.—For the disposal and pre-emption of grazing lands in California.

By Mr. Luvrerli, (rep.) of Minn.—For the disposal and pre-emption of grazing lands in California.

By Mr. Averli, (rep.) of Minn.—For the further extension of the time of the St. Faul and Pacific Railroad Company to complete its line.

By Mr. Nussura, (dem.) of Oregon.—To provide for ascertaining the losses by Indian raids in Oregon; also to Indian affairs.

By Mr. Nussura, (dem.) of Oregon.—To provide for ascertaining the losses by Indian raids in Oregon; also to Indian affairs.

By Mr. Puillers, (rep.) of Kansas.—For the irrigation of public lands in the West; also granting right of way to the Arkansas Valley Railroad Company.

By Mr. Lows, (rep.) of Kansas.—For a public building in Leavenworth, Kansas.

By Mr. Kernall, (dem.) of Nev.—For an Irrigating Commission in Nevada and Utsh.

By Mr. Chourse, (rep.) of Kansas.—For public buildings at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

By Mr. McFadders, (dem.) of Wash. Fer.—For the improvement of the cascades and dalles of the Columbia River.

By Mr. Chapper, (rep.) of Col.—For the issue of con-

By Mr. McFadders, (tem.) of col.—For the issue of convertible bonds and national bank currency.

By Mr. Chapper, (rep.) of Col.—For the issue of convertible bonds and national bank currency.

By Mr. Ambetrong, (dem.) of Wakota—To establish a territorial government in Femblia.

By Mr. Sterley, (dem.) of W. T.—To reduce the area of Fort Saunders reservation, Wyoming Territory.

By Mr. Chipmar, (rep.) of the District of Columbia—In aid of the public schools of the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass.—Requiring marshals and clerks of United States District and Circuit course to deposit in the Treasury the surplus tess recuived by them.

By Mr. Forter, (rep.) of Ohio, by request—To facilitate

commerce between the States and to diminish the expenses thereof.

By Mr. Hancock, (dem.) of Texas—For a public building in Austin, Texas.

By Mr. Whithereof.

By Mr. Whithereof.

By Mr. Young (dem.) of Ky.—To remove all tax from apple whiskey.

The total number of bills introduced to-day was over 300.

The total number of Dills introduced to-day was over 300.

Mr. Myrrs, of Penusylvania, presented a memorial of over 3,000 druggists and chemista from 275 uitles and towns and from all the States and Territories, sking for the repeal of the stamp tax on medicinal preparations, or a modification of the law so as to confine the usa to patent or proprietary medicines. Reierred to the Genmittee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Myrrs asso introduced a bill to establish the rank and pay of certain retired officers of the navy. Baferred.

Mr. E. R. Hoan (rep.) of Mass, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the action of the House is required concerning the official conduct of the Judge of the United States

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.